

Commission, and there is every indication that *C. palaemon* may have been exterminated. At Castor Hanglands it had been driven into only one ride the previous year and has been declining rapidly for some time. I have made enquiries which indicate that not one specimen was seen this season. Doubtless we still have the colonies in Inverness, but these are of a distinctly different race. If any reader can supply any up to date information concerning this species in England I should be very glad to have it.

The last sighting for this year was on top of Pew Tor, Dartmoor, where two *A. urticae* gambolled among the rocks in warm sunshine on the 19th of December. It may not be long. the way things seem to be going, before a butterfly or two may be encountered at some time during every month on the calendar.

Mulberry House, Whitchurch Road, Tavistock, Devon.
November 1972.

A new species of the genus *Aneurus* Curtis 1825, from Nepal (Hemiptera : Aradidae)

By NICHOLAS A. KORMILEV and ERNST HEISS

Abstract: The authors describe a new species of the genus *Aneurus* Curtis, 1825, from Nepal, which they propose to name *Aneurus nepalensis* n. sp. and give a key for all oriental *Aneurus* species known up to now.

Zusammenfassung: Aus der orientalischen Region sind bis heute 16 Arten der Gattung *Aneurus* Curtis, 1825, s. str. bekanntgeworden, deren Beschreibungen sich zum Teil in sehr verstreutem Schrifttum befinden. Der letzte Bestimmungsschlüssel wurde von BERGROTH vor rd. 60 Jahren für die damals bekannten Arten publiziert und ist heute überholt. Die Autoren haben daher eine neue, alle bekannten Arten dieser Region umfassende Bestimmungstabelle zusammengestellt und beschreiben eine neue Art *Aneurus nepalensis* n. sp. aus Nepal.

Sixteen species of the genus *Aneurus* Curtis, 1825, s. str., were recorded from the Oriental Region, to which we may add one more, from Nepal.

The last key for the Oriental species of the genus *Aneurus* Curtis was constructed by Bergroth almost 60 years ago and now is out of date. Therefore we are offering a new key.

We wish to express our thanks to Dr W. R. Dolling, British Museum (N.H.), for sending us data for *Aneurus indicus* Bergroth and *Aneurus greeni* Distant.

Key to the Oriental *Aneurus* species

1. Spiracles III and IV ventral and not visible from above 2.
At least spiracles III to V ventral and not visible from above 5.
2. Anterior process of head short, reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ of antennal segment I; antennal segment II shorter than III. (CHINA, Fukien, Kwantung) *nitidulus* Kormilev, 1955.
Anterior process of head longer, at least reaching tip of antennal segment I 3.
3. Anterior process of head only reaching tip of antennal segment I; antennal segment I shorter than II 4.
Anterior process of head produced beyond tip of antennal segment I; antennal segment I as long as II. (INDIA, VIET NAM, TAIWAN) *sinuatipennis* Bergroth, 1914.
4. Antennae longer, $1.75 \times$ as long as head's width across eyes; antennal segment II as long as III. (CHINA, Hainan) *insularis* Kormilev, 1970.
Antennae shorter, only $1.5 \times$ as long as head's width across eyes; antennal segment II longer than III. (VIET NAM) *tainguensis* Kormilev, 1970.
5. Spiracles III to V ventral and not visible from above. (BURMA) *indicus* Bergroth, 1892.
Spiracles III to VI ventral and not visible from above ... 6.
6. Antennal segment I longer than II, lateral borders of pronotum not sinuate. (INDONESIA, Sumatra)
conviva Bergroth, 1914
Antennal segment I at most as long as II; lateral borders of pronotum sinuate 7.
7. Lateral borders of pronotum with a tooth on hind lobe anteriorly. (NEPAL) *nepalensis* n. sp.
Lateral borders of pronotum without tooth 8.
8. Antennal segment I as long as II 9.
Antennal segment I shorter than II 11.
9. Antennal segment II longer than III, IV distinctly longer than II+III. (INDONESIA, Sumatra)
socialis Bergroth, 1914.
Antennal segment II as long as III, IV shorter than II + III 10.
10. Exterior borders of connexivum VII (σ) regularly rounded; paratergites reaching tip of hypopygium; connexivum VII (ρ) separated from tergum VIII by angular projections of tergum VII, which are reaching outer border of abdomen. (INDIA)
sublaevis Bergroth, 1914.
Exterior borders of connexivum VII (σ) firstly strongly sinuate, then arcuate; paratergites not reaching tip of hypopygium; connexivum VII (ρ) reaching tergum VIII, angular projections of tergum VII not reaching outer border of abdomen. (CHINA, Yunnan)
yunnanensis Hsiao, 1964.

11. Anterior process of head produced beyond tip of antennal segment I 12.
 Anterior process of head at most reaching tip of antennal segment I 16.
12. Larger species, ♀ over 4.75 mm. 13.
 Smaller species, ♀ less than 4.5 mm. 14.
13. Corium concolor. (CHINA, Taiwan)
taiwanensis Kormilev, 1972
 Corium with stramineous streak. (CEYLON)
greeni Distant, 1905.
14. Antennal segment II as long as III, pronotum as long as scutellum. (VIET NAM) ... *vietnamensis* Kormilev, 1968.
 Antennal segment II longer than III, pronotum either longer, or shorter than scutellum 15.
15. Antennal segment II distinctly longer than III (6:4); pronotum longer than scutellum. (PHILIPPINES, Luzon)...
plicatus Bergroth, 1914.
 Antennal segment II only slightly longer than III (8:7); pronotum shorter than scutellum. (INDONESIA, Sumba I.) *sutteri* Kormilev, 1953.
16. Anterior process of head reaching tip of antennal segment I; antennal segment II as long as III, IV shorter than II+III; exterior border of connexivum VI (♂) not produced posteriorly beyond exterior border of connexivum VII. (CHINA, Hainan)
hainanensis Kormilev, 1968
 Anterior process of head not reaching tip of antennal segment I; antennal segment II shorter than III, IV as long as II+III; exterior border of connexivum VI (♂) roundly produced beyond exterior border of connexivum VII. (CHINA, Hainan) *sublobatus* Kormilev, 1968

Aneurus nepalensis new species

Fig. 1-5 and photo

Female: Elongate ovate; finely granulate on head, pronotum, scutellum, terga VII and VIII, connexivum and legs.

Head: almost as long as its width across eyes. (17.5:18); anterior process conical, reaching tip of antennal segment I; antenniferous tubercles acute, diverging. Eyes semiglobose, protruding. Postocular tubercles blunt, granulate, not reaching outer borders of eyes. Vertex with transverse rows of fine granules; infraocular callosities moderately large, ovate, depressed posteriorly. Antennae thin, 1.7× as long as head's width across eyes (31:18); relative length of antennal segments I to IV are : 6:7.5:7.5:10; antennal segment I obovate, II and III tapering towards base, both petiole, IV fusiform, also petiolate. Granules on antennal segment I-III with short bristles, on IV with semierected hairs. Labium short and robust, reaching line connecting hind border of eyes.

Pronotum: half as long as its maximum width (20:41); fore lobe narrower than hind lobe (30:41). Collar narrow, with a

thin, transverse sulcus along fore border; antero-lateral angles rectangular with rounded tips; lateral borders of fore lobe sinuate; lateral borders of hind lobe parallel at humeri, dilated into small, rounded lobes anteriorly, just behind interlobal depression. The latter more accentuated laterally and obsolete medially. Hind border almost straight. Fore disc densely and sharply granulate; median depression not reaching collar, flanked by 2 (1+1) crescent-shaped callosities and further laterated by 2 (1+1) small, oblique, ovate callosities. Hind disc finely and densely granulate, granules forming not very distinct, transverse rows.

Scutellum: shorter than its basal width (16:25); all borders carinate; lateral borders arcuate, hind border widely rounded. Disc granulate, granules forming concentric rows; median carina narrow, formed by a thin zig-zag line, extending from base to 2/3 of disc.

Hemelytra: reaching 2/3 of tergum VII; corium reaching basal 1/3 of scutellum. Membrane brown, whitish at base. Abdomen: longer than its maximum width across segment IV (77.5:58). Connexivum wide; exterior borders of connexiva V to VII slightly produced at 2/3 of their length; discs of connexiva finely granulate. Each connexivum from III to VII with 2 callous spots, of which fore spot is smaller and rounded hind spot larger and ovate. Tergum VII with 2 (1+1) small, rounded spots. Tergum VIII placed at a lower level, it is narrower than head's width across eyes (16:18). Paratergites short, rounded posteriorly, slightly shorter than segment IX, which is weakly sinuate posteriorly. Venter finely granulated with transversely rugose areas; Sternum IV-VII with a medial elongate — ovate smooth callosity laterally with three small, round, callous spots on each side. Spiracles II, VII and VIII lateral and visible from above; III to V ventral, placed far from border. Meso and Metasternum show the same medial elongate callosity as sternum III-VII. Legs: femora densely granulate; tibiae very finely granulate. Hind right tibia and tarsus missing in Holotype.

Color: black, eyes and lateral borders of connexiva, ventral smooth callosities except on Meso- and Metasternum brownish, coxae, tibiae, tarsi and labium yellow brown.

Total length 5.40 mm; width of pronotum 1.64 mm; width of abdomen 2.32 mm.

Holotype ♀, NEPAL, Khartedara, 26-3200 m. 27.vi.1965, Wild coll. (*Quercus* forest); deposited in the Heiss collection.

Aneurus nepalensis n.sp. is related to *A. indicus* Bergroth 1892 and *A. socialis* Bergroth and may be separated by the differences given in the key. Both species are also smaller than the new one: *A. indicus* Bergroth ♀ 4.7-5 mm, *A. socialis* Bergroth ♀ 4-4.8 mm.

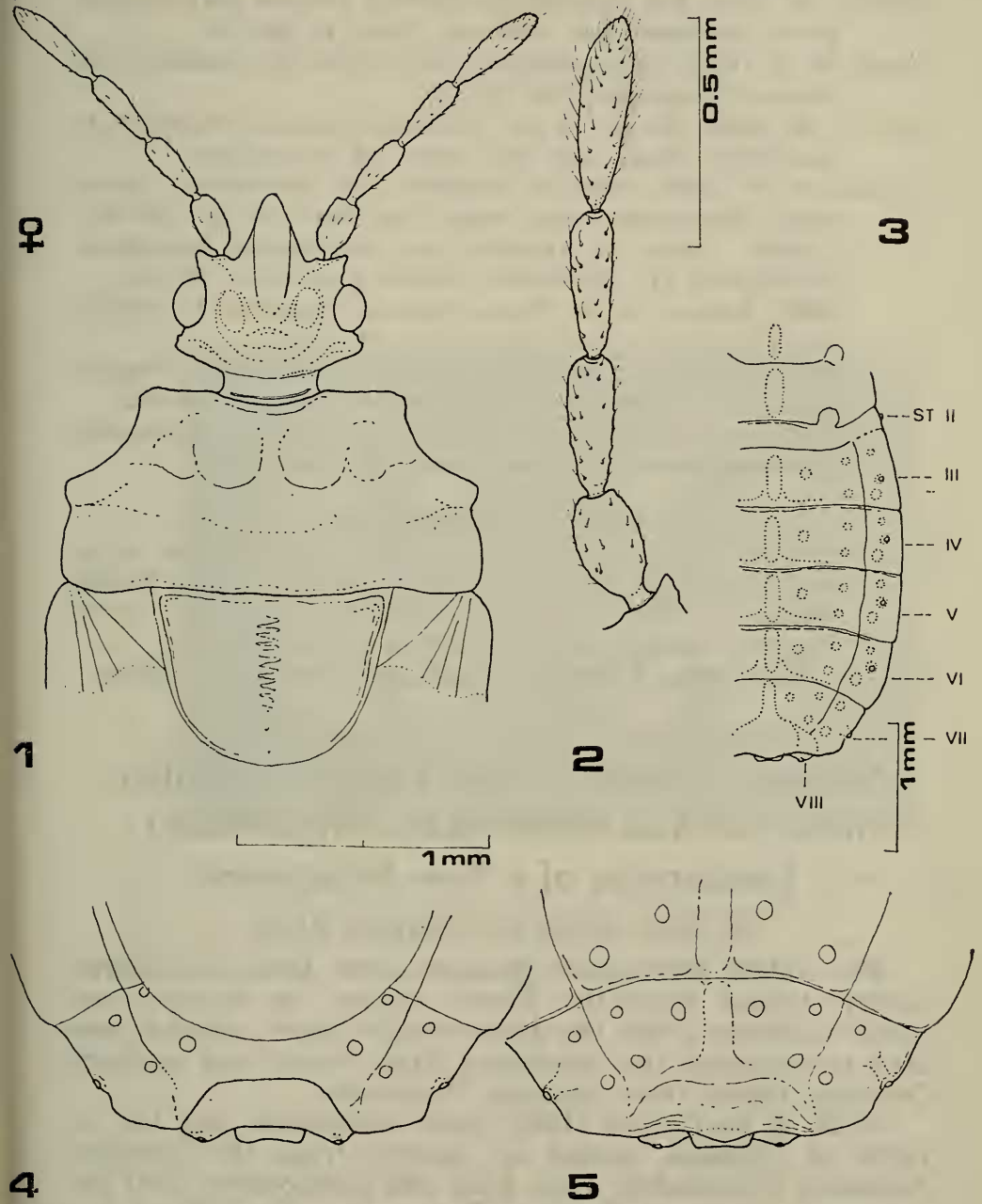


Fig. 1-5. *Aneurus nepalensis* n.sp., female, holotype: 1: Head, pronotum and scutellum. 2: Right antenna. 3: Position of spiracles on ventral side of abdomen. 4: Tip of abdomen dorsal. 5: Tip of abdomen ventral.

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Zygaena (Zygaena) viciae Dennis & Schiffermüller in Asia Minor (Lep., Zygaenidae):
Description of a New Subspecies*

By HUGO REISS AND GÜNTHER REISS

The widely distributed *Zygaena viciae* Denis & Schiffermüller, typical from the Vienna region, in Austria, was formerly known under the name *meliloti* Esper, which is now used to represent the subspecies from central and southern Germany, typical from Erlangen, Franconia.

Holik & Sheljuzhko (1957) have established that the records of *Zygaena* quoted as *laphria* from the localities Achalzich (Chambobel) 1910, Kulp and Kasikoparan 1901 are incorrect. *Zygaena laphria* Freyer, described from the Caucasus, cannot be identified with certainty. In the systematic catalogue of Reiss & Tremewan (1967) the name *laphria* Freyer is therefore placed as a nomen dubium.

According to the most recently collected material it is assumed that in Asia Minor, from Armenia westwards, the

*The order follows the systematic catalogue of Reiss & Tremewan (1967).